

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in and by the Act of the General Assembly of this State, entitled, "An Act to regulate the General Elections of this Commonwealth," enacted on the 2d of July, 1839, it is enjoined on me to give Public Notice of such election to be held, and to convene in such public place as shall be elected; I, HENRY THOMAS, Sheriff of the County of Adams, do, therefore, hereby give this Public notice to the Electors of the said County of Adams, that a

GENERAL ELECTION

will be held in said County, on the **Second Tuesday of October next, (the 9th),** in the several Districts composed of the following Townships, viz:

- In the First district, composed of the Borough of Gettysburg and the township of Cumberland, at the Court-house in Gettysburg.
- In the Second district, composed of the township of Germany, at the house now occupied by Levi Greig, in the town of Littlestown, in the township of Germany.
- In the Third district, composed of the township of Oxford, at the house of Widow Milley, in the town of New Oxford.
- In the Fourth district, composed of the townships of Luthersburg and Huntingdon, at the house formerly occupied by Anthony Shaeffer, in the township of Huntingdon.
- In the Fifth district, composed of the townships of Hanover and Liberty, at the Public School-house in Littlestown.
- In the Sixth district, composed of the township of Hamilton, at the house now occupied by David Newcomer, in the town of East Berlin.
- In the Seventh district, composed of the township of Mendenhall, in the public School house in the town of Bendersville.
- In the Eighth district, composed of the township of Strasburg, at the house of Jacob L. Grass, in Hanoverstown.
- In the Ninth district, composed of the township of Franklin, at the house formerly occupied by Jacob Stauffer, in said township.

In the Tenth district, composed of the township of Conowingo, at the house of John Busbey, in McSherrystown.

In the Eleventh district, composed of the township of Tyrone, at the house of Samuel Sadler, in Heidersburg.

In the Twelfth district, composed of the township of Mountjoy, at the house of Geo. Snyder, in said township.

In the Thirteenth district, composed of the township of Mountpleasant, at the public School-house in said township, situated at the cross roads, the one leading from Oxford to the Two Taverns, the other from Hanoverstown to Haavoor.

In the Fourteenth district, composed of the township of Reading, at the public School-house in Hanover.

In the Fifteenth district, composed of the Borough and township of Berwick, at the public School-house in Abbottstown.

In the Sixteenth district, composed of the township of Freedom, at the house of Nicholas Moritz, in said township.

In the Seventeenth district, composed of the township of Union, at the house of Joseph Leifer, in said township.

In the Eighteenth district, composed of the township of Butler, at the public School house in Middlestown, in said township.

At which times and places will be elected

- One Canal Commissioner;
- One Member of Assembly;
- One County Treasurer;
- One Commissioner;
- One County Auditor; and
- One Director of the Poor.

Particular attention is directed to the Act of Assembly, passed the 27th day of February, 1819, entitled "An Act relative to voting at elections in Adams, Dauphin, York, Lancaster, Cumberland, Bradford, Centre, Greene, and Erie, viz:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same—that it shall be lawful for two qualified voters of the counties of Adams, Lancaster, Dauphin, York, Franklin, Cumberland, Bradford, Centre, Greene, and Erie, from and after the passage of this act, to vote for all candidates for the various offices to be filled at an election on one slip or ticket: Provided, That the office for which every candidate is voted for, shall be designated, as required by the existing laws of this Commonwealth.

SECTION 2. That any fraud committed by any person voting in the manner above prescribed, shall be punished by the existing laws of this Commonwealth.

Also—In and by virtue of the 11th section of the act aforesaid, every person, excepting Justices of the Peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the Government of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commission or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is, or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judicial department of this State, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, also that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the Select or Common Council of any City, or Commissioner of any incorporated district, by law exempted of holding or exercising at the same time, the office or appointment of Judge, Justice, or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no Judge, Justice, or other officer of any such election, shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for.

Also—that in the Tenth section of the Act of Assembly entitled "An Act relative to voting at elections in Adams, Dauphin, York, Lancaster, Cumberland, Bradford, Centre, Greene, and Erie, viz:

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offices then and there voted for at their respective districts, shall meet on the said day at the place of election, which shall be at the Court-house in the Borough of Gettysburg, and there to make a fair statement and certificate of the number of votes, which shall have been given at the different districts in the County of Adams for any person or persons of the offices aforesaid.

HENRY THOMAS, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg,
Sept. 3, 1855.

THE CHEAP STORE.

WE have just opened and offer to the Public, the best and cheapest assortment of

Spring & Summer Goods

ever received in the Borough. Having purchased with great care, and being determined to sell cheap, we can offer, without fear of competition, the largest and most desirable assortment, and at a cheaper rate than can be furnished in or out of the Borough. We would respectfully call the attention of our friends and customers to our fine assortment of Black and Fancy

CLOTHES, CASSIMERS,

and Vestings, Cassimets, Kentucky Jeans, Cottons, Pant Stuffs of every description, Nankonette, Tread, &c.

FOR THE LADIES—we can show a splendid variety of

Dress Goods, Berages

of all colors, Berage De Laines, Mous de Laines, Fines, Brilliantines, Silks, Bonnets, Ribbons, Laces, New Styles, Swiss, &c. &c.

OF QUEENSWARE AND GROCERIES we have our usual supply.

Grateful for past favors, we hope to merit a continuance of the same. Call and examine our stock and satisfy yourselves that our's is THE CHEAP STORE.

No trouble to either Goods.

FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS,
Sign of the Red Front.

April 2.

WE CAN'T BE BEAT!

Another Arrival of Splendid New Goods!

I HAVE the pleasure of announcing to my friends and the public generally, that I have just received and opened a large and splendid supply of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

They consist in part of French, English and American CLOTHES, of all colors, from \$2 to \$5; Plain and Fancy Cassimets, Tweeds, Cassimets, Plain and Fancy Linens, together with a variety of Pant Stuffs, from 12 1/2 cents up, Vestings, in large variety.

For the Ladies,

we have SILKS, Silk Tissues, Linen Laces, Alpaca, Laces, Gingham Laces, Gingham, from 10 cents up; Laces, Mulls, Plain and Plaid Laces, Laine Plais, Mous de Laines, Calicoes from a 1/2 up, also, Silk, Kid, Lisle Thread and Cotton Gloves, Hosiery, Linen, Cambric Handkerchiefs, Thread, Swiss, Cambric and Cotton Laces and Edgings. Also, Bonnets, Ribbons and Flowers.

Our present stock is large, and has been selected with great care, both as regards Style, Quality and Price, and as our motto is "Small Profits and Quick Sales," we hope all who visit GREAT BARGAINS will give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

J. L. SCHICK.

April 9.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

A. ARNOLD has just returned from the City, with the largest and cheapest stock of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, ever before offered to the citizens of the Town of Conowingo, consisting in part of French Black, Brown, Blue and Olive Cloths, Fancy and Black Cassimets, Sarin, Cassimets, Marcellines, and other Vestings, Tweeds, Kentucky Jeans, and Satinets, for Men's wear.

Berages, Berage de Laines, Mous de Laines, &c. &c.

For Ladies' wear, also, a large and splendid assortment of BONNETS, Parasols, Mens' Cans, Straw, and Palm-leaf HATS.

He invites all to come and examine his Stock of Goods. He assures them he will sell 30 per cent. cheaper than any other House in Town.

April 2.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

VERY CHEAP.

George Arnold

HAS just received at his Merchant Tailor Shop, where he has experienced workmen constantly employed making up, an extensive assortment of Black, Blue, Olive, Green, Brown and Claret French Cloths, suitable for the season; also, a large stock of plain and fancy Cassimets, Tweeds, Cassimets, Summer Cassimets, Silk, Satin, and every variety of plain and fancy Vestings, Linen Drilling, Laces, and every variety of every kind of ready-made clothing, and every variety of ready-made clothing, and on short notice will make up a garment at any time. The Clothing is all of our own making, and will warrant them to be done in the very best manner, and as for prices we challenge competition. Our Cloths, Cassimets, &c. &c. are unusually cheap. Give us a call, our object is to please. Quick sales and small profits is our motto.

April 2.

Summer Goods at Reduced Prices.

WISHING to make room for Fall purchases, we will sell our large assortment of SUMMER GOODS at 50 per cent. below cost. No time to lose for bargains.

July 23.

FAHNESTOCKS.

TRUSSES! TRUSSES! TRUSSES!!

C. H. NEEDLES,
Truss and Brace Establishment,
N. E. Cor. of Twelfth and Race streets,
PHILADELPHIA.

Inventor of the Elastic Truss, combining extreme lightness, ease and durability, with correct construction.

Heretofore ruptured patients can be suitably treated by wearing, as below—Sending number of inches round the hips, and stating side affected.

Cost of Single Truss, \$2, \$3, \$4, \$5. Double—\$5, \$6, \$8, and \$10.

Instructions as to wear, and how to effect a cure, when possible, sent with the Truss. Also for sale in great variety.

Dr. Banning's Improved Patent Body Brace.

For the cure of Prolapsus Uteri: Spinal Protrusion, Prolapsus of the Rectum, Chest Expansors and Patent Braces, adapted to all with Stump Shoulders and Weak Lungs; English Elastic Abdominal Belts, Suspensories, Syringes—male and female.

Ladies' Rooms, with Lady attendants, July 30.

JUST FROM THE CITY!

Fancy Goods of all kinds for Ladies and Gentlemen.

MISS McCLELLAN

HAS just returned from the City with a superior assortment of Fancy Goods, to which she invites the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen as being equal to anything in the market, and which will be sold low on the principle of "Quick sales and small profits."

The assortment includes the new and fashionable styles of

Silks, De Laines, Gingham, Calicoes, Cassimets, De Bage, Cough Cloths, Muslin, Linen, Sack Flannels, Bonnets and Bonnet Trimmings, Satins, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Velvets, Ribbons, Artificial, Black, White, Blue, &c. &c. Gloves, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, French Worked Collars, Cambric, Jaconet & Swiss Edgings, Insertings, Muslins, Shewes, Mohair and Silk Mitts, Black Lace and Fringe, Embroidered Handkerchiefs, Braids, Fans, Gentlemen's Collars, Combs of all kinds, &c.

Ladies and Gentlemen are requested to call and examine our Goods. It will give us pleasure to show them.

April 2.

LOOK HERE.

NEW GOODS AGAIN.

J. S. GRAMMER has just returned from Philadelphia with as handsome and cheap assortment of

Spring and Summer Goods

as ever brought to Gettysburg, consisting in part of Cloths, Black and Fancy Cassimets, Muslins for Pants and Vests, Satinets, &c. Also Berages, Berage De Laines, Chili Berage, Brilliantine Silks, Satins, Laces, Gingham, Calicoes, Cloths, Swiss, Jaconet and Swiss Flanneling, Bonnets, Ribbons, &c. &c. Also Groceries & Queensware.

which he will sell at reduced prices for Cash or Country Produce. To punctual customers a credit of six months.

J. S. GRAMMER.

April 9.

NEW GOODS.

AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!

GEO. ARNOLD

HAS just received from the City a large stock of NEW GOODS as has been offered to the public at any time, among which are

Cheap Cloths, Black, Blue, Olive, Brown and Claret, plain and fancy Cassimets of every variety, Vestings, Ready-made Clothing, Ladies' Dress Goods in great variety, Men's wear of every description, a cheap lot of Domestic; also, De Bage, Alpaca, Poplin, Alpaca De Laine, Gingham, M. Delaines, Calicoes, Silks, Satins, Bonnets, Hats.

Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c. Being determined not to be undersold, we pledge ourselves to sell as cheap as any other establishment in this place, or elsewhere. Please call, examine, and judge for yourselves.

April 2.

TO CASH BUYERS.

BAILY & BROTHER,

No. 212 Front Street, above 9th, Philadelphia

Have now open a large stock of

CARPETINGS,

EMBRASSING the new and fancy styles in Oil, Water, and Gouache, in all colors, and of all sizes, all of which will be sold at the lowest Cash prices.

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

Sept. 11.

1y

TAILORING.

Removed a few doors South of the old Stand.

J. H. SKELLY respectfully informs his old customers and the public generally, that he continues the TAILORING BUSINESS at his new stand, in South Baltimore street, where he will be happy to accommodate all who may patronize him. All work entrusted to his care warranted to fit and be of most substantial make. Thankful for past favors, & solicits a continuance of public patronage.

The New York Spring and Summer FASHIONS are received. Call and see them.

April 16.

At a large & enthusiastic meeting lately held, to devise ways and means for the better protection of the people from imposition, various plans were proposed and discussed, and after mature deliberation, they unanimously resolved, That to secure the most desirable, best and cheapest Goods, of every variety, you must go to FAHNESTOCKS.

TOOKS.

ABRAM ARNOLD

INTENDS removing to York, and must therefore cut off his business. All persons desirous of saving expense, especially those whose units are of long standing, can do so by calling in person, and seeing the goods on hand, and a large lot of Ready-made Clothing, and on short notice will make up a garment at any time. The Clothing is all of our own making, and will warrant them to be done in the very best manner, and as for prices we challenge competition. Our Cloths, Cassimets, &c. &c. are unusually cheap. Give us a call, our object is to please. Quick sales and small profits is our motto.

April 2.

Stoves! Stoves!!

ON hand, and for sale, a great variety of COOK STOVES, very cheap. Call and see them.

Sept. 1.

GEO. ARNOLD.

New Queensware and Cedar Ware,

JUST received at the Cheap Store of

JOHN HOKK.

Feb. 25.

Y. will also find plenty of Gentlemen's and Ladies' and Children's SHOES at

PAXTON & COBURN'S.

QUEENSWARE—A large and complete assortment of Queensware are just received at FAHNESTOCK'S old Stand.

PARASOLS and FANS, of all prices and qualities at

SHICK'S

Professional Curers.

JAMES G. REED,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OFFICE of Hon. D. M. SWYER, on
Baltimore street, third door from the
Diamond.
April 12.

W. M. B. MCLELLAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OFFICE on the south side of the Public
Square, two doors west of the "Sentinel"
Office.
Dec. 23.

D. MCNAUGHY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
(Office removed to one door west of Bachler's
Drug & Book-Store, Chambersburg street.)
ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR
For Penitents and Patents,
Bounty Land Warrants, Back-Pay Suspended
Claims, and all other claims against the Government
at Washington, D.C.; also American
claims in England. Land Warrants located
and sold, or bought, and highest price given.
Lands for sale in Iowa, Illinois, and other
Western States; and Agents engaged locating
Warrants there.
Apply to him personally or by letter.
Gettysburg, Nov. 7.

R. HERVEY. J. P. CLARKSON.
HERVEY & CLARKSON,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
AND SOLICITORS IN A BANKRUPTCY.
Office No. 41 Clark street, CHICAGO, Ill.
COMMISSIONERS for the States of Mass-
achusetts, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Vir-
ginia, North Carolina, Michigan, Wisconsin
and Florida. Agents for the purchase and
sale of Real Estate, and Conveyances. Titles
examined, and Abstracts prepared with care
and promptness. Collections made.

Aug. 15.

REMOVAL.

J. Lawrence Hill, 72. D.

HAS his Office one door west of the Lathe-
ran Church, in Chambersburg street, and
opposite J. S. Grammer's Store, where persons
wishing to have any Dental operations per-
formed, are respectfully invited to call.

Dr. C. N. Berchley.

Rev. C. P. Krauth D.D.
Prof. M. Jacobus
Prof. H. L. Baugher
Prof. H. A. Muhlenberg
Rev. R. Johnston.
April 18.

NOW IS THE TIME!

S. WEAVER respectfully announces to
the Ladies and Gentlemen of Gettysburg
and vicinity, that he has resumed the Daguer-
typy business, at the old stand, in Cham-
bersburg street, where he will be happy to
receive visitors desirous of securing perfect
Daguerotypes of themselves or friends.

Being furnished with an entire new and
brilliant apparatus, he is prepared to take pic-
tures in every style of the art and insure per-
fect satisfaction.

Charges from 75 cents to \$10.
Hours of operating from 7 A. M. to 5
P. M.
In dress avoid light, red, blue, or pur-
ple. Dark dress adds much to the beauty of
the picture.

Aug. 21.

OLD SOLDIERS.

Bounty Land Act of 1855.

THE undersigned is now fully prepared to
file and prosecute Claims for Bounty
Land, for soldiers of the Revolution, of the
War of 1812, and of all other wars in which
the United States have been engaged—and for
their Widows and minor children.

In addition to his long experience and suc-
cess, he would add, that in all the many
claims he has hitherto filed, (between 100 and
150) he has carefully preserved, and has now
every thing necessary to establish the rights
of claimants—as also Rolls and Lists of Com-
panies, and facilities for furnishing proofs in
all cases that may be intrusted to him.

He is now rapidly filing claims. He has
made complete arrangements for locating War-
rants in the Western States. Warrants
bought—Warrants sold. Apply personally
or by letter to

D. MCNAUGHY.

Gettysburg, March 12.

BOUNTY LANDS.

SOLDIERS who served in any war of the
U. States a term not less than forty
days, are entitled to 150 ACRES BOUNTY
LAND, and in case of the death of the soldier,
his widow or minor children, (if any,) are
entitled to the same quantity. In cases where
40 or

Professional Cards
JAMES G. REED,
 ATTORNEY AT LAW.
 OFFICE late of Hon. D. M. Snyser, on
 Baltimore street, third door from the
 Diamond.
 April 12. tf

W. M. B. McCLELLAN,
 ATTORNEY AT LAW.
 OFFICE on the south side of the Public
 Square, two doors west of the "Sentinel"
 Office.
 Dec. 23. tf

D. M'CONAUGHY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office removed to one door west of Buchler's
Drug & Book-Store, Chambersburg street.)
ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR
for *debts, divorces and bankrupts*

County Land Warrants, Back-Pay Suspend-
ed claims, and all other claims against the Gov-
ernment at Washington, D.C.; also American
claims in England. Land Warrants located
and sold, or bought, at highest prices given.
Lands for sale in Iowa, Illinois, and other
Western States; and Agents engaged locating
warrants there.

Apply to him personally or by letter.
Gettysburg, Nov. 7. 1864. 11

NOW IS THE TIME!
 WE AVER respectfully announces to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he has re-secured the Daguer-type business, at the old stand, in Chambers street, where he will be happy to receive visitors desirous of securing perfect Daguerotypes of themselves or friends.

being furnished with an entire new and
better apparatus, he is prepared to take pic-
tures in every style of the art and insure per-
fect satisfaction.
Charges from 75 cts to \$10.
Hours of operating from 7 A. M. to 5
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In dress avoid light, red, blue, or pur-
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HERVEY & CLARKSON,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
and SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY.
Office No. 44 Clark street, CHICAGO, ILL.
COMMISSIONERS for the States of Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Michigan, Wisconsin and Florida. Agents for the purchase and of Real Estate, and Conveyancers. Titles examined, and Abstracts prepared with care and promptness. Collections made.
aug. 15. 17

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 HAS his Office one door west of the Lutheran Church, in Chambersburg street, and beside J. S. Grammer's Store, where persons wishing to have any Dental operations performed, are respectfully invited to call.
 REFERENCES.

C. N. Berluchy,	Rev. C. P. Krauth, D.D.
D. Korner,	Prof. M. Jacobs,
H. S. Haber,	" H. L. Baugher,
D. Gilbert,	" H. A. Muhlenthalg
R. Johnston,	" M. L. Stoever,
April 18.	if

OLD SOLDIERS.
County Land Act of 1855.

HE undersigned is now fully prepared to file and prosecute *Claims to Bounty* for soldiers of the Revolution, of the year 1812, and of all other wars in which the U. States have been engaged—and for *Widows and minor children*. In addition to his long experience and success he would add, that in all the many cases he has hitherto filed, (between 100 and 150) he has carefully preserved, and has now everything necessary to establish the rights

tants—as also Rolls and Lists of Com-
 and facilities for furnishing proofs in
 is that may be intrusted to him.
 is *now rapidly filing claims*. He has
 complete arrangements for locating War-
 in the Western States. Warrants
 ent—Warrants said. Apply personally
 letter to
 D. McCONAUGHY,
 St. Louis, Mo., March 12.

BOUNTY LANDS.

OLDIERS who served in *any* war of the U. States a term not less than *fourteen* years are entitled to 160 ACRES BOUNTY (b), and in case of the death of the soldier, widow or minor children, (if any.) are entitled to the same quantity. In cases where 80 acres have already been received, the balance necessary to make up the 160 acres

Apply to the subscriber, at his office,
Harrisburg, where persons having *Land*
claims to sell, may obtain the highest price
for same.
R. G. MCCREARY.
Feb 12, 6m

the collection of claims for COUNTY
under the late act of Congress.—
who have already received 50 or 80
can now receive the balance, by calling
subscriber and making the necessary
ation.

JOEL E. BANNER.

Washburn, March 12.

Protection against Loss by Fire.
 Can I assign informs Property-holders, that he has been duly appointed Agent of Perry County Mutual Fire Insurance Co., and that he is the only Agent in

will take original and renew old Insurance said Company, which since its inception in 1846 has secured the perfect peace of the people of Adams and the adjacent Counties—(it being authorized to do business in any part of the State.) Its solvency and ability have been fully and satisfactorily demonstrated.

...of rates of insurance is adapted to the annual interests of the whole Community and the class of the insured property. Every person insuring becomes a member of the company, and may act in the selection of rates, and in the direction of its opera-

Bonnets & Hats!!

FAIRBANKS keep the prettiest
in town.

Whig State Convention.

The Whig Convention of Pennsylvania convened in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on Thursday, 11th inst., and was temporarily organized by the appointment of Joseph Henderson, of Washington county, chairman, and H. C. Walker, of Allegheny county, and Thomas L. Cathcart, of Cumberland county, Secretaries.

On motion of Mr. Cochran, of York county, the Convention then adjourned to meet at 2 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention re-assembled at 2 o'clock. The following Delegates presented credentials and were admitted to seats:

SENATORIAL DELEGATES.
Adams and Franklin—Robert G. Harper, Allegheny—E. Campbell and George Darsie.

Blair—L. H. Williams.
Columbia—C. Garrison.
Cumberland and Perry—E. Reatty.
Dauphin and Northumberland—Jas. Fox.
Lancaster—Robert Baldwin and Jacob Foreman.

Mifflin—George W. Eder.
REPRESENTATIVE DELEGATES.
Adams—D. McConaghy.

Allegheny—J. M. K. Snowgrass, Robert C. Walker, Thomas Pinney and James C. Lewis.

Beaver—B. B. Chamberlain.
Blair—Lewis W. Hall.

Bucks—George Warner.
Cambria—A. M. White.

Montour and Columbia—Chas. Cook.
Dauphin—J. C. Bomberger, H. Murray Graydon.

Erie—Jas. Ehl.
Cumberland—Thos. Paxton, Thos. L. Cathcart.

Franklin—A. K. McClure.
Lancaster—Andrew B. Knuffman, D. W. Wimer, L. N. Elmaker, John F. Herr, E. C. Darlington.

Montgomery—Robert Fredell, W. W. Lukens, David Morgan, R. P. Stewart.
Mifflin—J. A. Wright.

Union—Frederick Gundrum.
Washington—Joseph Henderson, Edward Riggs.

York—J. G. Campbell, N. W. Eichelberger, Thomas K. Cochran.
Philadelphia City—Jas. B. Freeman, D. B. Beiler.

Philadelphia County—Geo. Gaunt.
Huntingdon—John W. Natterau.
Westmoreland—J. Crowl.

The Committee on permanent organization reported through their chairman the following officers:

PRESIDENT:
THOMAS E. COCHRAN.

VICE PRESIDENTS:
Joseph Henderson, E. Barry.
Robert G. Harper, John F. Herr, John A. Wright, George Warner, B. B. Chamberlain, James B. Freeman.

SECRETARIES:
J. C. Bomberger, R. C. Walker, T. L. Cathcart.

Mr. Cochran, on taking the Chair, delivered a very brief but pertinent address, for the honor conferred on him.

B. B. Chamberlain, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following series: Having assembled in Convention to represent the opinions and declare the purpose of the Whigs of this great Commonwealth:

Resolved, That we fully and distinctly re-assert those doctrines of religious liberty and the rights of conscience which the fathers of the Republic enshrined on all our Constitutions of Government, State and National; and that the exercise by a citizen, otherwise worthy, of his inalienable right to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience, ought not to raise a distinction between him and other citizens, nor to disqualify him from a participation in public affairs and trusts.

Resolved, That while we proudly proclaim this country to be the asylum of the oppressed from all nations and climes, and welcome every good and worthy citizen of the Old World to a home on our shores, attributing to him no blame for the fact that his birth occurred in another country—a fact, respecting which, he was not qualified to make any election—we, nevertheless, are opposed to the policy which permits the rulers of Europe to throw their paupers and convicts upon our soil and our resources for support; and, further, recognizing the rights of every government to protect itself from injury, and its institutions from abuse, we hold the question of the naturalization of aliens to be a proper subject for the exercise of a sound legislative discretion under the Federal Constitution, to be as treated as, by law, at once to prevent the operation of alien influence upon our political affairs, and to admit to the fullest privileges of citizens, all those, and those only, who may prove themselves to entertain sincere allegiance to our Government, and to be well affected toward the fundamental principles of a balanced order and freedom on which our republican institutions hold.

Resolved, That we hold our Government not to be a selfish thing, but an organization intended to be alike benefited and conducive to the welfare of the people—that its first duty is protective, and that duty is best discharged by a revenue policy so arranged as to advantage the business, industry and enterprise of our people from a crushing competition, on unequal terms, with foreign skill, capital and unfair policy, and thus to build up a real American system impregnable to every alien attack.

Resolved, That the Whig party is the party of regulated, constitutional freedom, recognizing the rights of all, but yielding to the aggressions of no one; and we would be as well to all the traditions of its history, as well as to the convictions of our own minds, were we not here, as we do emphatically, to pronounce our most unqualified condemnation of that latest invasion alike of the rights and principles of northern freemen, by which the time-honored compromise of 1820 has been abrogated—territory is solemnly consecrated to freedom has been opened to the aggressions of slavery, and the simulated protest of respect for the popular right of self-government, has been exposed by a base violation and overthrow of the franchise of free election by armed bands of butchers and marauders, and the act of broken faith has been crowned by outrages on the absolute rights of persons, by the denial of the free trial of the press, and by a conspiracy of the highest officers of the Federal Government, as shown by the removal of Governor Reeder, with mob riot and massacre.

Resolved, That we recognize as the urgent question of the present, the necessity of rectifying the great wrong that has been committed, and to that end insist upon the restoration of the abrogated and annulled compromise, and the re-establishment of the exclusive rights of free labor in the Territories, which have been exposed, and in large part surrendered to the most lawless invasions of hereditary human slavery, which cannot coexist with the independent and honorable industry of white northern freemen, which underlies and supports the progress and prosperity of our country; and that until such restoration, we will resist by all lawful means in our power, the admission of any more slave States into this Union.

Resolved, That the Fugitive Slave Law should be essentially modified, and that the personal liberty of no person should be infringed without a trial by jury.

Resolved, That while we are unwilling to interfere in the slightest degree with the institution of slavery in the States, where by law it exists, yet we will with pleasure the strong and increasing public sentiment in Pennsylvania in opposition to its further spread, and especially to any attempt to introduce it, even partially or for a day, upon our own free soil.

Resolved, That we adhere to the Whig principle of good faith in all negotiations and treaties with foreign governments, and hold *filibusterism*—the modern piracy—whether open or disguised, for gain of gold or acquisition of land, to be alike injurious to our national character, and opposed to all the principles of our government.

Resolved, That the administration of our national affairs by Franklin Pierce and his counselors, has, by its invasion of the principles we have thus declared, only verified the Whig prognostications made before his election, and drawn upon it a popular rebuke which it well deserved.

Resolved, That holding the views thus avowed, we stand prepared to unite with all others on a common ground of open, manly, equal action in their vindication; and if such co-operation be refused by others, and terms insisted upon by them which demand from us nothing else than an abject submission, alike offensive to our honor and self-respect, while we regret the untoward result which must follow of shielding an injurious national administration from a reiterated and effectual sentence of popular condemnation, we hold ourselves absolved from responsibility, and lament the state of circumstances which throws those who ought to be friends into a position of mutual and recriminating hostility.

Resolved, That the sale of the public works is part of the settled policy of the Whig party, and has repeatedly received the sanction of the people; and that the public interests require that such legislation shall be adopted as will effectually and speedily carry out the will of the people of the Commonwealth.

Resolved, That the administration of Gov. Pollock has met the just expectations of the Whigs of Pennsylvania, by its earnest efforts to dispose of the public works, to reduce our State debt, diminish the crushing burden of taxation imposed upon the people, and to maintain the true principles of economy and reform.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

After a warm and animated discussion, the Convention proceeded to the nomination of a candidate for Canal Commissioner, which resulted as follows:

Joseph Henderson, 29
Passmore Williamson, 6
R. M. Lemon, 4

Mr. Henderson was declared the nominee of the Whig Party at the ensuing election.

Some resolutions offered by Mr. Campbell gave rise to a very warm debate. They were finally voted down.

A resolution was passed, giving the President power to appoint a State Central Committee, to consist of 13 members—and The Convention adjourned.

Scenes at Norfolk.

The scenes at Norfolk, the pestilence-battered city, are appalling. A contemporary has the following in its correspondence:

"The horses not being sufficient to carry out the effluvia for interment, recourse is had to carts and wagons, and in several instances we have seen the dismal shells of mortality protruding far out from the front of the cart, while the driver sitting beside him with perfect *unconcern* cracks his whip, and puffing away at his chertob, 'How use doth breed habit in a man.'"

The negroes hold divine service in their different churches every day, and incessant praying and singing may be heard from morning till night.

The whole week seems one continued Sunday, and one's brain is crazed by the upstart of the regular routine of former every day life. We seem to be in a different world, with nothing to do but to walk about with one's hands in one's pockets, and see horrors all around.

A remarkable circumstance connected with the epidemic is, that not a bird is to be seen within the city, nor since the fever became general. Whether this is owing to the density of the atmosphere that keeps them away, or from what other cause we are not able to say, not being philosophers or ornithologists enough to solve the phenomenon.

The cows, in despite of the city ordinances, wander about the city seemingly in search of lost manure, making the women who with their melancholy howling, while gangs of half-famished dogs take possession of the streets after nightfall, and render 'night hideous' by their incessant yelping and howling. Truly the very name of distress has taken upon itself Norfolk.

One of the horrible incidents that sometimes characterize visitations such as that which has fallen upon this city was revealed this morning. A corpse that had lain unburied eight days was discovered surrounded by the sick and dying. It may seem very strange that such an event could happen, but it is not an unrequited occurrence to see a whole family down and not a soul near to give a glass of water or even a word of comfort or sympathy. Persons are often found dead, not as a result of having witnessed the illness of a family.

Rev. Dr. Parsons, of Louisville, has accepted a call to St. Louis.

Rev. F. A. Conrad, formerly of Harrisburg, Md., has withdrawn from Antioch College, Springfield, Ohio, on account of ill health.

The Chambersburg Repository says that a valuable Cobham coat, the property of Peter Brongh, near that place, valued at \$1200, died on Monday week of congestion of the lungs.

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Commencement Week.

The public exercises connected with the closing of the Summer Session of the Seminary and College, came off last week—and were highly interesting. We have never had so many strangers in our midst on such an occasion. The interest in the Institution evidently increases yearly, and the opportunities afforded by a reunion of Alumni, to renew old associations, and to bring wives, daughters and sisters to form pleasant acquaintance, must gradually add to the interest.

On Tuesday evening, the Rev. R. F. ANSPACH, of Hagerstown, addressed the Alumni of the Seminary in a very able manner; and addresses were delivered by P. Bergstresser, J. Schwartz, Thomas W. Keupp, Lewis L. Ball, and Benj. C. Sussorott, young men who now leave the Seminary.

On Wednesday morning, the Hagerstown Society had their Anniversary Addresses. In the afternoon, Judge WISEL, of Hagerstown, addressed the Literary Societies of the College; and in the evening, Dr. ALLEN, President of Girard College.

Both addresses were marked with the ability of the learned gentlemen, and received universal approbation. We are pleased to learn that the address of Dr. ALLEN is to be published shortly.

On Thursday, the Commencement exercises took place. The following was the order:

Latin Salutatory—L. H. CROLL, Middletown, Pa.
Real Greatness—J. I. DERRILL, Salona, Pa.
Destiny of the English Language—W. FRANK PAXTON, Gettysburg, Pa.
Compost of Mexico—J. FRAZIER, Frederick, Md.
Marched Noy, with the Greek Oration—B. HERRICK, Pinegrove, Pa.
Moral Tendencies of the Natural Sciences—R. TITZEL, Vienna, Pa.
The Shores of the Pacific—J. W. SWEET, Staunton, Va.
Value of an Unspotted Reputation—J. RINEHART, Uniontown, Md.
Triumphs of Truth—J. A. KUNKELMAN, Loudon, Pa.
The Scholar's Motto—with the *VALEDICTORY*—S. A. HOLMAN, Harrisburg.

The addresses were received with great satisfaction by an unusually large audience.

The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred upon the above young gentlemen composing the graduating class; and the degree of A. M., in course, upon the class of 1892, to wit: Dr. Henry A. Grim, Rev. Reuben Hill, Rev. J. W. Hassler, J. J. Sherer, G. Henri Spang, Esq., and Dr. P. R. Wagonseller.

The music during the exercises of the week, was by the "National Guard Cornet Band," of Harrisburg.

Abstract, on account of signature.

At the meeting of the Trustees of Pennsylvania College, on Thursday, the Rev. C. E. SCHAEFFER, D.D., of Eastern, Pa., was unanimously elected Professor of German and German Literature, in the Institution. The high reputation of Dr. Schaeffer as a gentleman and a scholar will add much to the character of the Institution.

The Old Line Clay City of Schuylkill county have settled Burd Patterson for Senate, and Caleb Wheeler and Roland Jones, for Assembly. There are four tickets now—two Democratic, one American, and one Whig. The chances of our friend J. B. McCREARY, for election to the Senate, are flattering.

The Know-Nothings of York county have nominated the following ticket: Associate Judge, Jacob Hantz; Senator, Jacob S. Haldean; Assembly, John Gibson, Robert R. Foster, David Wilson; Treasurer, Charles Mittel; Commissioner, John Evans; Director, Peter Becker; Auditor, Jeremiah Brown.

On Tuesday afternoon last, there was a violent gale on the Lakes, and to the north-west. On Lake Michigan, the steamer Scabastopol was lost. The mate and five others were drowned, but all the passengers were saved. The vessel and cargo, consisting of 800 tons of merchandise and 50 horses, is a total loss. Several sailing vessels were also ashore at various parts of the lake, but we have no further particulars. At Boston, a number of vessels were wrecked. This gale accounts for the change in the weather here on Tuesday night.

The town of Proctorsville, on Lake Borgne, near New Orleans, was nearly destroyed by a gale on Saturday night week. The storm also caused great damage at Pass Christian, (Miss.), city of Biloxi, and in the Bay of St. Louis, where all the wharves were washed away and several lives lost.

A young girl employed in the factory at Mechanicsville, Berks county, was combing her hair while at work, on Thursday last, as is frequently practiced in the mills, when, upon throwing up her tresses backward, they were caught in some part of the machinery, and, with a position of her scalp, torn from her head. In attempting to extricate herself one hand and arm were also much lacerated.

Half the business portion of the town of Carbondale, Pa., was destroyed by fire yesterday week.

The Rev. George Hobart Duane, an Episcopal clergyman, and son of Bishop Duane, of New Jersey, has joined the Roman Catholic Church, and been accepted for the ministry thereof by his own father.

Two buildings, including Wells' stables, were burnt in Cleveland on Tuesday morning, and fifteen horses perished in the flames.

The Boston baby-show seems to have been highly successful. About 15,000 people per day have visited the exhibition.

The "Star" resorts to "shuffling" and "double ending," in its effort to extricate itself from the dilemma in which it found itself, when called to answer for its gratuitous charge upon the Whig State Convention. It endeavors, after the manner of its faith, to entrench itself, or rather to play "blind man's bluff" behind a shelter of words; and thus to escape, if possible. But it is in vain. The authors of that Resolution put it in no questionable shape, but in plain, blunt, old Anglo-Saxon, and no honest mind can fail to understand its meaning, nor, we had supposed, to approve its doctrines. But the "Star" well knew that, on the one hand, by reason of its new faith, it dare not admit, and yet, in open day, it dare not deny, the principles contained in that plain, pointed resolve—and at once it resorts to "ifs" and "ands."

But, in its desperate strain, it outlaws the Catholic religion—characterizes it, by implication, as "inimical to Republicanism"—as "recognizing a Foreign Potentate the benefactor who is to determine the binding obligation of our Constitution and Laws upon the citizens of this Republic"—and then, in like manner, pronounces that the profession or "avowal" of such a religion by a citizen, ought to raise a distinction between him and other citizens, and to disqualify him from a participation in public trusts;—and that the contrary doctrine to this is not good Americanism; and finally utters its sentence on it thus:—"We discard it!" Truly, when the mind gives itself up to one of the "isms" of the day, it runs to the most pithless extremes. These Editors were engaged, in our last campaign, in laboring to induce the Whig Catholic voters of this country to fraternize with them, and that they could "walk together." Now it repels them with such doctrines as the above. What can this resort to such a political extreme lead to, if it be not to drive every voter professing such religion, from fellowship with a party which utters and justifies such politico-religious "distinctions?"

The Whig party is a conservative party—it holds the religion of the citizen as too sacred to be sold with the muddy waters of political strife.

Is it the object of the "Star" to drive that respectable and numerous body of Native Whig Catholics in this country into the embraces of Locofreedom? If so, it could not find means or policy better suited to its purpose. With perfect and entire respect to all others, we ask what more quiet, thrifty, law-loving, honorable and pure portion of community than the original native Catholic population, exists within our County? Who dare call himself more American than they? Many of them are willing to go just as far as the farthest to preserve and protect our Country and our Institutions from alien influences.—They love their Country and their Institutions. They yield to none in loyalty and patriotism—while they do not vaunt professions of those virtues which they esteem but simple duties. That they should be sensitive when their religion is attacked and stigmatized, is not strange. Would we ask differently if places were reversed? If not, the true line of political conduct is to prescribe no man for his religious belief—to leave that to his conscience and his God. The history and fate of the "new movement," so far as it arraigns and proscribes the citizen for his religious belief, will be a pregnant lesson to the politicians who come after us—and to our friends of the "Star," if age brings wisdom!

We ask attention to the resolutions of the Whig State Convention, which we publish to day. We have an idea they will meet with general approval.

One Week Later from Europe.

The steamer Baltic arrived at New York on Wednesday night, with Liverpool dates to the 8th inst. She brings 193 passengers, among whom is the newly appointed Spanish Minister to Washington.

The news from the seat of war, is not of much importance. They indicate early action, of a decisive character, however, both on the part of the Russians and the Allies. The former, it is rumored, threatens another attack on the Tchernaya, and their preparations keep the Allied army on the alert.—At the same time we hear that the latter is concentrating its metal for a renewal of the assault upon some of the outworks of Sebastopol.

The Free Sailors of Kansas have nominated Ex-Governor Reeder for Congress. The election is to be held on the 8th of October.

Drought in Rhode Island.—It is stated that one-half of the manufacturing machinery in Rhode Island has been stopped on account of a drought. Upon both branches of the Pawtucket river there are about 162,000 cotton spindles, more than 100,000 of which are entirely stopped. Upon the Blackstone it is not so dry, but at least one-half of the machinery in all the mills is lying idle.

Potatoes are selling, no farther North than Saratoga, at twenty-five cents a bushel. A farmer who disposed of a quantity there yesterday at the above price, declared himself quite fortunate, as he said, that in a very short time potatoes would be selling at one shilling a bushel.—Troy, N. Y. Times.

A Sad Calamity.—On the 17th ult., Mr. Alfred Marsh, residing about nine miles east of Nantuxen, Miss., had three of his children killed by lightning. Their ages were as follows: Sixteen, ten and two years. The children were returning to the house when they were killed. The eldest had the youngest on his shoulders when death overtook them.

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That Resolution.

The "Star" resorts to "shuffling" and "double ending," in its effort to extricate itself from the dilemma in which it found itself, when called to answer for its gratuitous charge upon the Whig State Convention. It endeavors, after the manner of its faith, to entrench itself, or rather to play "blind man's bluff" behind a shelter of words; and thus to escape, if possible. But it is in vain. The authors of that Resolution put it in no questionable shape, but in plain, blunt, old Anglo-Saxon, and no honest mind can fail to understand its meaning, nor, we had supposed, to approve its doctrines. But the "Star" well knew that, on the one hand, by reason of its new faith, it dare not admit, and yet, in open day, it dare not deny, the principles contained in that plain, pointed resolve—and at once it resorts to "ifs" and "ands."

But, in its desperate strain, it outlaws the Catholic religion—characterizes it, by implication, as "inimical to Republicanism"—as "recognizing a Foreign Potentate the benefactor who is to determine the binding obligation of our Constitution and Laws upon the citizens of this Republic"—and then, in like manner, pronounces that the profession or "avowal" of such a religion by a citizen, ought to raise a distinction between him and other citizens, and to disqualify him from a participation in public trusts;—and that the contrary doctrine to this is not good Americanism; and finally utters its sentence on it thus:—"We discard it!" Truly, when the mind gives itself up to one of the "isms" of the day, it runs to the most pithless extremes. These Editors were engaged, in our last campaign, in laboring to induce the Whig Catholic voters of this country to fraternize with them, and that they

